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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
April 17, 1930

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1929

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education*
Division of Immigration and Americanization

MRS. NATHANIEL THAYER, *Director*

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIVISION

B. Preston Clark, Boston	Abraham E. Pinanski, Boston
Mary A. Barr, Boston	Charles M. Herlihy, Fitchburg
Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston	Mrs. Charles J. Danforth, Jamaica Plain

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

On November 30, 1929, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed its tenth year as successor to the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration. The duties of the Division are imposed upon it by General Laws, Chapter 69, section 11, and are outlined by statute as follows:

"The director of the division of immigration and Americanization with the approval of the advisory board thereof, shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization. For the above purposes, the division may co-operate with other officers and departments of the commonwealth and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal. It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents relating to the matter under investigation."

ADVISORY BOARD CHANGES

In December, 1928, Mrs. Eva Whiting White, now President of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and formerly Director of the Simmons College School of Social Work, was appointed to the Advisory Board for a three-year term. Mrs. White's wide social service experience and her intimate contact with immigrant problems as head worker of Elizabeth Peabody House promise much benefit to the work of the Division.

Mrs. Benjamin May of Needham, a most helpful member of the Advisory Council since her appointment in 1928, was obliged to resign from the board during the past year because of continued ill health. Her resignation was regretfully accepted with deep appreciation of the service given to the State by her through her co-operative activities with the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Charles J. Danforth, who is Chairman of the Committee on Inter-racial Unity in America for the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, was appointed in November, 1929, to serve for her unexpired term.

FORMATION OF AN AUXILIARY COMMITTEE

During the year, his Excellency, Governor Allen, appointed an Auxiliary Committee of the Larger Racial Groups of the Commonwealth to co-operate with the Director of this Division in her contact with persons of their nation-

alities resident in Massachusetts. The racial committee and the nationalities which they represent are as follows:

Italian	Vincent Garro	Boston
Polish	Alphonse A. Bacharowski	Salem
Syrian	Michael N. Maloof	Boston
Armenian	Dr. N. Zovickian	Watertown
French Canadian	Oscar La Montaigne	Holyoke
Swedish	Dr. Carl R. Lindstrom	Southboro
Greek	Rt. Rev. J. Alexopoulos	Brookline

The committee has already held two meetings. At the close of the first meeting, held for general purposes of organization, the group adjourned to the Governor's office and were addressed by His Excellency, Governor Allen. At the second meeting an opportunity was given for the members of the Auxiliary Committee to confer with Mr. Henry Nicolls, Federal District Director of Naturalization for New England, concerning practical naturalization problems affecting their respective racial groups. The appointment of this Auxiliary Committee by Governor Allen evinces his keen interest in the contribution which those of foreign stock have made to the Commonwealth. The foreign language press throughout the State, which has always been most co-operative to the efforts of the Division, has commented favorably on the formation of this committee.

ADDITIONAL OFFICE SPACE

The Division is most grateful for the added space granted to us by the express direction of the Governor. The new stenographers' room has proved most valuable. We still are inadequately housed, but conditions have been greatly improved by the additional room.

BOSTON OFFICE

CITIZENSHIP

The Constitution of the United States places upon Congress the duty "to establish an uniform rule of naturalization." From time to time, consistent with this constitutional provision, Congress has enacted or amended the naturalization laws. In 1906, largely as the result of recommendations made by a special commission appointed by President Roosevelt, the naturalization laws were revised, codified and their administration centralized in the Federal Bureau of Naturalization. Since that time the law has remained practically unchanged with the exception of the Cable Act, which changed the procedure for married women and the various privileges granted to World War veterans. On March 2, 1929, Congress enacted important naturalization legislation, which not only amended the Act of June 29, 1906, by changes in procedure, but also greatly enlarged the scope of the law. Although the new law, effective July 1, 1929, has been in operation but five months at the time of this report, its effect upon residents of the Commonwealth has been most marked.

Increase in Fees

The schedule of naturalization fees has been greatly increased. Previously the fee for a declaration of intention was one dollar and for the filing of a petition for citizenship four dollars, the latter fee including the right of the applicant to a certificate upon admission to citizenship by the court. These fees have been increased to five dollars for a declaration of intention and ten dollars for the petition for citizenship. There is also an additional fee of five dollars for a record of arrival which is required for both declaration of intention and petition for citizenship. At the present time the total cost of a declaration of intention is ten dollars and for certificate of naturalization fifteen dollars in contrast to the former fees of one dollar and four dollars, respectively.

Certificate of Arrival Requirements

Under the old law a certificate of arrival into the United States was required only from those petitioners for final papers who entered the country after the date of the enactment of the law, June 29, 1906. No charge was made for the certificate of arrival even when it was required. By the new law, with three exceptions, ALL persons are required to obtain a record of arrival into the United States, whether they seek to declare intention or to petition for citizenship, and are charged five dollars for the issuance of this certificate. The only persons who are exempt from obtaining a record of arrival prior to petitioning for citizenship are:

1. Veterans of the World War whose military privileges have been extended to March 3, 1931;
2. Persons who erroneously exercised the privileges and performed the duties of citizenship prior to 1914;
3. Women petitioning under the Cable Act. This includes American women who lost their citizenship by marriage to aliens prior to September 22, 1922, and who resided in the United States during their marital status; and alien women who married citizens of the United States after September 22, 1922, or whose husbands became citizens after that date, provided such women entered the United States prior to June 29, 1906.

Since 1924, by administrative procedure, although in advance of legislation on the subject, the Bureau of Naturalization required that every person seeking a declaration of intention must secure a record of arrival if he came since June 3, 1921. No fee was charged for issuance of the certificate. Under the new law a fee of five dollars is collected even from those whose arrival was verified under this administrative procedure. A test case involving this issue has recently been brought in the United States District Court at Providence, the Federal judge there granting citizenship, over the objection of the Naturalization Service, to a petitioner who had not paid the fee. The case has been appealed by the naturalization service to a higher court and may eventually be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. Until such Supreme Court decision the regulations require payment of the five dollar fee in all cases.

The requirement of the law that every declarant and petitioner must secure a record of arrival regardless of the date of entrance into the country, makes a difficult situation for those aliens who came at a time or at a place where no records were kept. The Federal immigration records for Massachusetts ports, for instance, do not antedate August, 1891, when the Federal government took over the work. Before that date records were kept, if at all, by the State authorities. Fortunately, Massachusetts has preserved these old immigration records, in the form of ships' manifests sworn to before a public officer, in the Archives of the Commonwealth. To test the issue the Division secured a photostatic copy of such a record for a Massachusetts alien who sought to declare her intention on an entrance to Boston by boat in 1882. The copy was forwarded to Washington by the local naturalization authorities. Washington has passed favorably upon the matter and has ruled that such State Archives records, when properly verified by the Federal immigration service, may be issued for certificates of arrival.

Persons who entered this country through the port of New York prior to 1897 had found it difficult to secure a record of arrival, since all Federal and State records were destroyed by the fire of June, 1897, which wiped out Ellis Island. The Federal naturalization service has authorized the use of the records of the United States customs service at New York in lieu of these records.

These two decisions of the Federal naturalization service have been most helpful in taking care of the situation for those who came to this country by water. For the country at large the decision concerning the customs records at New York will have widespread effect as the major portion of the immigration for the entire country has come through New York. There remains,

however, a larger group to whom the requirement of the record of arrival is a distinct hardship,—those who entered the United States through a land border port at a period prior to the collection of the Canadian head tax or border inspection. Massachusetts has an exceedingly large portion of this group as our Canadian immigration, comprising both the French and English speaking Canadians, dates from the eighties and nineties. While many of these earlier arrivals have completed their citizenship, a surprisingly large number have only recently become interested in naturalization. The collection of the head tax from Canadians only dates from 1917. For the years prior to that, records are very fragmentary.

If no record can be found by the immigration service, the prospective citizen may have one established by application to the proper immigration authorities and payment of the registry fee of twenty dollars. Under the law of March 2, 1929, an alien resident of the United States concerning whose admission to the country no record is available may secure registration provided he entered the country prior to June 3, 1921, has resided continuously in the United States since such entry, is a person of good moral character and is not subject to deportation. While the privilege of establishing a record is of undoubted benefit and is much appreciated there are cases where the added expenditure is a hardship and where it appears that the alien in question is penalized because of a condition entirely beyond his control. With the additional twenty dollar registry fee the cost of naturalization is thirty-five dollars if the alien is in possession of a declaration of intention and forty dollars if a declaration of intention has not already been secured. Fortunately the arrival date allowed by the record of registry is the original arrival date so, providing the alien has a declaration of intention, there is no waiting for the statutory five-year residence period.

Photographic Requirements

The law now requires that the person seeking either declaration of intention or certificate of naturalization must submit with the application two suitable photographs of himself, one to be placed upon the declaration or certificate and one to be retained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Naturalization. This requirement, reasonable as it appears to be on the surface, has been most strictly interpreted by the Federal naturalization authorities. The printed regulations appearing on the preliminary forms state that the photographs must be exactly $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, on thin paper, with a light background, front view, full face, taken without a hat and must be signed so as not to obscure the features. The slightest deviation from the regulations is ground for rejection of the photographs. A variation of one-sixteenth of an inch has been cause for rejection, or a tint of background slightly darker than the choice of the examining clerk. Those persons who seek record of registry must also submit photographs with their applications. Six photographs $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches are required for this purpose. The two photographs submitted to the naturalization service with the preliminary forms for declaration of intention and petition for citizenship must not be pasted to these preliminary forms. The immigration authorities, for whose use the six smaller photographs are required, demand that two of the photographs be pasted upon the application forms and the blank is printed with an appropriate space for the photograph. Presumably the difference in the sizes of the photographs required by the immigration and naturalization service is due to different filing cards, etc., used to record the respective records. Since both the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization are units of the Federal Department of Labor, it is unfortunate that the particular persons in charge of administrative details in the two divisions could not have agreed on a uniform size of photograph acceptable to both bureaus. The prospective citizen who requires a record of registry must obtain six photographs of one size to submit to the Bureau of Immigration and two more of a different size to submit to the naturalization service. Efficiency and economy could have been served by a uniform size.

When the increased fees, cost of photographs, cost of time from work for filing and examination, cost of witnesses—since most petitioners for citizenship pay their witnesses the amount of the day's wage to appear for them—are added together, the cost of naturalization comes to a sizable sum. It is a figure that cuts quite severely into the budget of the laborer and makes naturalization an almost prohibitive expense for the laborer's wife unless she herself is a wage earner.

A great deal of the publicity given to the changes in the naturalization laws in the period between March 2, 1929, the passage of the law, and July 1, 1929, the date when it became effective, tended to confuse the naturalization legislation with a deportation act passed at the same time. Many immigrants were led to believe that they would be deported unless they took steps toward citizenship. The pressure of this misunderstanding, together with a most natural desire to get ahead of the increased naturalization fees, caused an unprecedented rush toward naturalization between March and July. The Federal naturalization service was unable to meet the rush of applications and many whose applications were mailed to the Federal naturalization service before July 1, 1929, have been informed since that date that they must conform to the new procedure and pay the higher fees.

During June, 1929, 3,269 persons filed declarations of intention in the District Court of the United States at Boston, Massachusetts. In June of the preceding year but 1,043 filed declarations. This increase was due undoubtedly to a desire to get ahead of the provisions of the new law and had records of arrival not been required by the administrative procedure for those coming since June 3, 1921, the number would have been much higher.

The table below shows graphically the accelerating effect that the new legislation had while in prospect and its deterrent effect when actually in operation. While the increase of fees has had a strong influence in lessening the numbers, certain conditions beyond the control of the applicants, such as delay in issuance of blanks, time required for verification of arrival, etc., have had some effect in causing the very small numbers shown for the months immediately subsequent to the passage of the act.

	Declarations		Petitions	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
January	1,274	880	997	1,040
February	1,094	828	985	1,016
March	1,356	978	1,163	1,129
April	938	1,486	969	1,164
May	865	1,550	1,258	1,199
June	1,043	3,269	888	1,187
July	864	0	911	16
August	969	12	890	144
September	1,022	116	921	249
October	1,185	59	1,118	384
November	1,066	106	913	412
December	867	206	802	297
Total	12,543	9,490	11,815	8,237

These figures do not show the entire number who took steps toward naturalization in the periods indicated, but only those who actually paid the filing fees for either declaration or petition. Since July 1, 1929, except for the exemptions before noted, only those whose arrival has been verified by the immigration service are allowed to file. A much larger number have executed the preliminary forms and await notification of verification of arrival. The drop in the number filing declarations of intention is strikingly noticeable in September, October and November, when the numbers 12 and 116 and 59 may be contrasted with the figures of the preceding year of 1,022, 1,185 and 1,066. So far as governmental revenue is concerned, the 106 persons who received their declarations of intention in November, 1929, paid into the treasury of the United States almost as large a sum by their ten-dollar fees as the 1,066 persons who paid one-dollar fees in the preceding year. The 412 petitioners in November, 1929—providing each paid the fifteen-dollar fee (it is possible that there were possible exemptions, such as veterans, exemptions from arrival fees under Cable Act), contributed to governmental revenue an amount in excess of that paid in four-dollar fees by the 913 petitioners of the preceding year.

Naturally enough the changes in the naturalization law have greatly complicated and increased our work. The new provisions must be carefully explained and in many cases new blanks filled out. Certain persons, particularly long-time residents who had begun procedure under the old law, are confused and resentful at the new requirements. It has taken much patient explanation to harmonize the situation. For the year the Boston office has assisted 8,218 persons in naturalization problems. Of that number 1,516 persons were helped to fill out the preliminary form for declaration of intention; 356 preliminary forms—the largest number in any one month—were filled in June, 1929. The smallest number aided was in July, when 50 blanks were filled out. No declarations of intention were issued at the United States District Court at Boston during July because the necessary blanks were not received from Washington. The fifty applications we filled out were sent along, however, in due course for the required certificates of arrival. In the course of the year we assisted 4,145 persons to fill out the preliminary form for petition for naturalization. The peak of this particular service came in December, 1928, when 538 were assisted. July, the smallest month, showed 117 applications filled. This small number was due in part to shortage of the necessary blank forms which were not forthcoming from Washington in anything like the necessary amounts until October. The work in filling out these preliminary forms requires much time, patience and tact. The preliminary form for final papers contains forty questions all exceedingly personal in their nature and often quite difficult for an applicant not fluent in English to answer.

In addition to this work of assisting applicants at the office in filling out the preliminary forms, we assisted 2,470 applicants by giving them information concerning the naturalization procedure. We continued the practice of circularizing those persons who took out declarations of intention at the United States District Court at Boston at the time when they were eligible to file for final papers. Because of the shortage of blanks due to changes of the form at Washington, our work in notifying declarants was considerably interrupted after July 1st, but was resumed at normal proportions by the end of the year. We have prepared letters of instruction which we sent, together with a booklet, to those who have written for such help.

The change in the naturalization law made necessary a complete revision of our booklet "The Constitution of the United States with Suggestions for Those Preparing for Citizenship." This booklet was originally designed, and is still primarily intended, for the adult immigrant who is prevented from attending school by business or other reasons. We have urged those we helped to fill out preliminary forms to avail themselves of the benefits of class-room instruction in public evening schools. We have also made direct reference to the various Supervisors of Americanization who operate in the cities and towns in the Boston district. We have had numerous requests for our booklet from evening schools and from day schools as well as from individual candidates for citizenship. Through the courtesy of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we have been given free copies of the "Manual of the United States" which that organization issues in the various foreign languages and have distributed them to such of our applicants as could profit by a text in their own language.

IMMIGRATION

Two important laws affecting immigration were enacted during the year. The one relative to establishing a record of registry has already been touched upon in discussing citizenship. The benefit of the legalization of an irregular entry into the country is not confined to those seeking citizenship, but is of value to the foreign born resident for other reasons also. As a practical matter, however, all the persons save one who have applied to us for help in executing application for record of registry sought to legalize their status for the purpose of naturalization. The other important bit of immigration legislation is the so-called deportation act passed March 4, 1929, which not only makes re-entry after deportation a felony punishable by fine and im-

prisonment, but provides that any entry without inspection shall be a misdemeanor, and finally, that every alien who has been deported shall be forever barred from admission to the United States. Congress modified this law by act of June 24, 1929, providing that aliens deported prior to March 4, 1929, who had been granted permission to reapply for admission by the Secretary of Labor before that date, should be allowed to apply for admission to the United States without incurring the penalty of the law. The severity of this law is apparent. The publicity concerning it confused the act as passed, which is undoubtedly severe, with even more drastic legislation which failed of passage. Canadian residents of Massachusetts were led to believe that if they had never paid a head tax they were, because of that fact, deportable regardless of the length of time they had lived in the United States. Such is not the case. The new deportation act does not give any new cause for deportation, or change the statute of limitation concerning deportation; it merely makes an attempt to enter the United States after deportation a felony punishable by fine and imprisonment and bars the deportee from the United States forever. The distress of mind caused by the misunderstanding of the act was regrettable and unnecessary.

Travel Problems

It is true, however, that requirements on the border this year have been extremely stringent, particularly as affecting Canadians who had formerly passed freely over the border on vacation trips on the basis of an original entry into the United States before the head tax period. The policy in effect for years was changed this year and alien residents of the United States visiting Canada found it necessary to secure immigration visas and pay head taxes before return was allowed to the United States, regardless of evidence of continuous residence in the United States dating from a period prior to 1917 when the head tax was first collected from Canadians.

This office has continued the practice of executing affidavits which serve as certificates of identity for Canadians who desire to visit their native land for vacation periods. In the past year we executed four hundred and ninety-four of these certificates of identification. Of this number one hundred and thirteen affiants were natives of European countries. These persons were urged to apply for the Federal permits to re-enter, but they could not wait the thirty days which must ensue before the permit is issued from Washington. Three hundred and eighty-one certificates of identity were executed for natives of Canada, the Provinces and Newfoundland. Of this number, thirty-four were born in Newfoundland, one hundred and eighty-one in Nova Scotia, sixty-two in New Brunswick, forty-seven in Prince Edward Island and fifty-seven in Canada proper. Massachusetts has a large population native to the Maritime Provinces to whom the summer vacation trips are a long established custom.

We have also executed two hundred and seventy-nine applications for the Federal permits to re-enter. These are sought mainly for trans-Atlantic travel. This year there have been unusual delays in the receipt of the permits even in cases where the information given appeared to be definite and explicit. During the rush season in June two applications, both involving British subjects who came as first class passengers on fairly recent dates, were delayed so that the applicants were forced to sail without the re-entry permits since the sailing dates could not be changed. In both cases permits were finally issued but too late for delivery. Presumably the new naturalization regulations requiring certificates of arrival for all will make added congestion in the certificate of arrival divisions of the Federal immigration service. At present certificates of arrival are sought for the following classes: applicants for declarations of intention and petitioners for citizenship, both of whom pay five dollars for such permit, and aliens seeking to have their legal record of arrival certified to appropriate consular officers overseas so that their wives and minor children may be granted second preference in the quota. This last group pays nothing for the search, merely submitting postage to cover transmission of record when found, to consul abroad. The

consuls themselves may request certification of arrival when resident aliens abroad apply for a returning alien resident's visa. More than seventy per cent of all immigration in the past has come through Ellis Island, so that the pressure of the certification work there must be tremendous. It is somewhat marvelous that with this constant and growing pressure and taking into consideration the inaccuracy of the information submitted, the changes in family names by translation or transliteration, that more delay does not ensue.

During the year, in addition to these travel problems, 1,598 persons consulted us on immigration matters. Of this number five hundred and twenty were advised concerning the application of the immigration law to their particular problems. We assisted three hundred and sixteen citizens in executing the Federal Petition for Issuance of Immigration Visa seeking non quota status for wives or children or preferential quota status for parents or husbands. Most of these citizens had been recently naturalized. We assisted forty-four aliens to fill out the Federal application for verification of arrival, which must be sent by the port authorities to the consul to secure second preference for wives and children. We executed six hundred and seventy-two affidavits for Massachusetts residents—some of whom were citizens and some aliens—who sought to bring relatives or friends here either for permanent stay, as visitors or as students. In most of the affidavit cases the actual execution of the affidavit has been but the preliminary contact and much correspondence has been necessary with Washington and overseas before the case reached a satisfactory conclusion.

In July the basis of computing the various quotas was changed from 2 per cent of the census of 1890 to the so-called National Origins plan. The change in allocation has been touched upon in the report of the Lawrence office and consequently will be mentioned here only to state that for no group with whom we are in contact has the change given any apparent relief. For those countries to which added quotas were given there were so many waiting that the added numbers have been all too quickly absorbed. For the groups which have the longest waiting list, Poles, Russians, Armenians, Greeks, Syrians, etc., the change has given a relief scarcely perceptible. The cut of the Irish and German quotas has apparently caused no startling hardship. The migration of both these groups is at present a young people's movement and consequently the family separation which causes most of the distress for other nationalities under the present law is not existent.

WORK WITH NEWCOMERS

Pier Work

All trans-Atlantic liners docking at Boston have, as usual, been met by social workers of the Division—Miss Kiela, Mrs. Lentino and Miss Levy sharing this work. As has been the case since 1924, the boats bring mostly English-speaking passengers, only an occasional alien requiring the services of our Lithuanian or Polish interpreters. A few Jewish immigrants and an occasional German appear once in a while, but the great majority of the newcomers are young men and women from the British Isles. There are always practical services to be performed at the pier in making the contact with relatives, locating friends, or getting the proper start to the final destination.

We have as in the past copied from the ships' manifests kept at the East Boston Immigration Station the names of the aliens who gave their permanent destination as Massachusetts. We were forced to temporarily discontinue this work in October of this year because of crowded conditions at the Immigration Station. We hope to start the work again as soon as an addition to the Immigration Station allows for more room and our worker can be given desk room there once more.

To each of the 3,933 persons destined to Massachusetts whose names we secured from the Federal manifests we sent a circular letter. To those previously resident in Massachusetts and merely returning from a trip abroad we sent a brief note telling of the location of our office. To the newcomers we sent a longer letter of welcome offering information concern-

ing schools and naturalization. The response to our letters has been most encouraging. Of the 2,690 newcomers circularized, 821 replied seeking information or guidance. Of the 1,243 resident returning aliens only 54 answered, but this was not unexpected as the letter sent these persons called for no response. Of the newcomers who communicated with us, either by a personal call or by letter, 413 were men and 462 women; 622 of those answering were under twenty-five years of age; 220 were over that age. The point on which information was most often sought was naturalization, then schooling opportunities, and finally employment. Many pleasant contacts were made in the course of the year with the newcomers.

EXTENSION OF WORK

During the past year our policy of spreading the work into district not readily accessible to the main or branch offices has been continued. The most outstanding development of this extension work has been in Worcester County. The District Immigration Agent in charge of the work in that section has given his entire time there since September. Requests have come to us from the Mayors of both Worcester and Fitchburg asking to have the office maintained on a full time basis. Worcester County is the most populous county of the Commonwealth and a wide field of service could be opened up if our budget permitted the establishment of a full time branch there. We have requested an item to cover such expenditure in our budget, feeling that the result of our experiment there this year warrants such a request. Detail of the work in this district follows.

WORCESTER OFFICE

During the last year applications for service increased to such an extent in the Worcester district, which comprises five cities and seventy-five towns in central Massachusetts, that it was found necessary in September to open a tentative full-time office to care for the accumulation. Space was furnished us rent free through the courtesy of the school department at 90 Franklin Street, in the same quarters that had formerly been used on Friday nights only.

In September we started a weekly schedule in Fitchburg instead of bi-monthly as formerly and at the request of the Superintendent of Schools in Leominster, bi-monthly service was given in that city which will continue while the evening schools are in session.

We have received applications for service from sixty-eight communities, representing thirty-five nationalities, and have handled 1,909 cases, of which 91 per cent were on citizenship and the balance on immigration, emigration, complaints and services of a miscellaneous character; 1,068 of our applicants resided in Worcester. Because it did not seem practical to make regular visits in the Blackstone Valley section, applicants who wished personal service and did not care to call at the Worcester office were helped through naturalization clubs in Milford and Uxbridge. We co-operated with these clubs by furnishing material and advice on special cases.

We have received requests for aid from persons in all walks of life, ranging from college professors to laborers, as the new naturalization law which went into effect on July 1st last is very puzzling to most applicants for citizenship because of money order and photograph requirements. It is our experience that the new law does not seem to make any noticeable difference in applications for second papers, but apparently has reduced the applications for first papers. Since July 1st we have had 24 applicants for certificate of registry to legalize their entry into the United States. As there are many persons of Canadian birth in the northern part of the district, who have no record of their legal entry in the United States, we believe that this figure might be much higher but for industrial conditions which make it hard for some persons to pay the required fee of \$20.

As in the past, we have worked in co-operation with Miss Catherine A. McHugh, Director of Americanization in the Worcester Public Schools, and Miss Margaret E. Kielty, Director of Americanization in the Fitchburg

Public Schools. We have also furnished material and advice to other school supervisors in the district. Three hundred and forty-three booklets were furnished during the year to school authorities, naturalization clubs and similar organizations interested in citizenship. Addresses were made during the year at meetings of the North American Civic League, the Syrian Naturalization Club of Worcester and to the citizenship class of the Worcester evening schools.

The two cases that follow are typical of the service given by our office during the past year. One is that of a factory worker whom we assisted, in obtaining the immigration into the United States of his mother-in-law, in 1928. After residing in this country for a year the aged lady decided that she would be happier if she returned to her own home in Lithuania. We were then called on for assistance in her emigration and aided in obtaining her passport, income tax clearance and steamship reservation. She returned to her old home in October last. In the other case, a clergyman and university professor, who is a British subject, residing in a town near Worcester, wished to leave the United States for a period of at least one year on a scientific expedition. His wife, who was a citizen by birth, had lost her citizenship through her marriage to him prior to 1922; his daughter, aged 11 years, was born in Chicago and could travel either on a British or American passport. The mother and daughter wished to accompany the father during part of the time he was absent from the United States, although for six months or more they would be in different parts of Europe than he; because of this fact and the difficulties in the immigration laws, they preferred to travel on an American passport rather than obtain re-entry permits and travel on a British passport. We assisted the father in obtaining a re-entry permit for a year and in aiding the mother to regain her citizenship through naturalization and obtain an American passport which would include her young daughter. The family sailed in March freed from the anxiety of difficulty in traveling and re-entering the United States at the conclusion of their trip.

Present indications point to a continually increasing number of applications for service at our offices in the Worcester district during the coming year.

FALL RIVER OFFICE

A growing need for the services of our organization is indicated by the attached statistical report, showing as it does a substantial increase over all previous years. When it is considered that this gain in clientele was made despite several unfavorable factors, such as poor industrial conditions and the increased naturalization fees, it would appear that the office is now a well-established social agency.

The office at Taunton has been open one evening each week during the year. This portion of our service has been a great convenience to the people of that city and the neighboring towns of Dighton and Easton, and it has been fully appreciated to judge from the number applying for our aid.

Although no regular schedule has been maintained in the Attleboros, we completed a large amount of naturalization work in that section, in co-operation with interested individuals and fraternal organizations. The constantly growing list of cities and towns in Massachusetts from which clients were drawn during the past year, proves that the service is much more than a local one. On every occasion we co-operated as fully as possible with those in charge of Americanization in the various cities within our district.

Citizenship

Several large citizenship projects were carried out in the industrial plants of the city, among them the American Printing Company, where approximately four hundred persons of different nationalities were assisted in filling out declarations of intention. At the Firestone Plant, the required preliminary forms were completed for over two hundred prospective declarants.

During the early part of the year several visits were made to North Attleboro, when a large number of French Canadians received assistance with their various citizenship problems.

At the two naturalization sessions of the Superior Court held in this city, approximately six hundred persons received their citizenship, practically all of whom were assisted by the office.

The new regulations effective in July, carrying increased fees, had a very noticeable effect on the work. This change greatly increased the amount of detail to be cared for and the higher cost of naturalization added much to our responsibility toward the client. The changes in the Immigration and Naturalization laws are so many and varied that only an agency such as our Division, fully conversant with these laws, should engage in work connected with these subjects.

Immigration and Emigration

The larger proportion of the work dealing with immigration consisted of the execution of affidavits of support for those bringing relatives from Great Britain.

That provision of the law according preference to the immediate families of legally resident aliens here proved to be of great advantage to a large number of Portuguese in our district.

The passage of the registration act which provided a means of legalization of residence for those who entered the country in violation of law, or whose arrival was unrecorded, permitted us to assist a large number under the new provision. Many who would avail themselves of the privilege have hesitated to make known their illegal status through fear of possible deportation. Through our knowledge of local conditions we have given valuable assistance to the Federal inspectors when conducting investigations of the claims of applicants for registration.

The applications for documents to be used by the alien visiting his birthplace showed a slight decrease, indicating that with our foreign born population the trend is away from the frequent visits abroad. On the other hand the tourist class traveling for pleasure has increased annually.

Newspaper publicity given the deportation act was sufficient to impress upon travelers the stringency of our immigration laws and the necessity for providing themselves with the certificates of identity, supplied by the office.

The exploitation that was so prevalent in matters pertaining to immigration and emigration in former times has been reduced to a minimum. Instances of this particular kind of fraud have seldom been brought to our attention in the past year.

Miscellaneous

As in former years a great amount of help was given to those with minor legal difficulties and several satisfactory compromises arrived at with the various insurance companies, in behalf of those having problems connected with industrial compensation.

Our notarial privilege, which has been a valuable adjunct in the work, has enabled us to assist a large number of veterans in securing needed loans on their adjusted service certificates.

Talks on our work have been given before various organizations, newspaper publicity has been used when available, and no opportunity has been neglected to promote the growth of the service.

LAWRENCE OFFICE

The year ending November 30, 1929, has been the most successful in the history of the Lawrence branch, particularly in the number of applicants for service, 3,795. This is an increase over 1928 of 902 cases.

Next in importance was the service given to the residents of Lawrence, Lowell, Haverhill and the other territorial districts. At Lawrence we had the regularly scheduled office hours which included Tuesday evenings. We visited Lowell and Haverhill on Thursday and Friday evenings, respectively, each week, except holidays, from October to June, inclusive, and in addition office hours were held in Amesbury 4 times; Beverly, 4; Gloucester, 8; Peabody, 4; and Salem, 4, at the following places:

Amesbury	.	.	Chamber of Commerce
Beverly	.	.	American Legion

Gloucester	.	.	American Legion
Haverhill	.	.	Chamber of Commerce
Lowell	.	.	Chamber of Commerce
Peabody	.	.	City Hall, Council Chamber
Salem	.	.	American Legion

We wish to take this opportunity to again thank the different Federal and city officials, Chamber of Commerce Secretaries, Legion Commanders, newspaper reporters and private individuals for their co-operation and assistance.

The following tables show number of cases handled by cities and the principal nationalities in this district:

Lawrence	.	1,732	Cases	Canadian	.	.	.	1,108
Haverhill	.	439	"	Italian	.	.	.	430
Lowell	.	434	"	English	.	.	.	370
Gloucester	.	181	"	Irish	.	.	.	302
Salem	.	121	"	Polish	.	.	.	261
Amesbury	.	107	"	Armenian	.	.	.	227
Peabody	.	91	"	American	.	.	.	220
Beverly	.	53	"	Syrian	.	.	.	207
Other cities and towns	.	637	"	Greek	.	.	.	132
				Lithuanian	.	.	.	104
				Hebrew	.	.	.	98
Total	.	3,795		Scotch	.	.	.	86
				Portuguese	.	.	.	79
				German	.	.	.	58
				All Other	.	.	.	113
				Total	.	.	.	3,795

The usual urgent demand for the Constitution booklet containing suggestions for those preparing for citizenship is reflected in the number issued during the year, 2,873.

Citizenship

Requests for service and advice concerning the naturalization procedure numbered 2,849 as compared with 2,071 for the previous year, an increase of 778. This was due wholly to the Act of March 2, 1929, which was effective July 1, 1929, and the increase in fees was the direct cause of the rush to file papers during the months of April, May and June. Probably the most drastic of the changes is the charge of \$5.00, that all, with few exceptions, have to pay for a certificate of arrival of their legal entrance into the United States.

It might be apropos to mention two changes in the regulation that react beneficially to the applicant, namely the county residence immediately preceding application is now six months instead of one year, and the elimination of deposition fees in support of petitions where the applicant has resided outside the state during the five years' residence.

It was the general opinion that the increase in fees and the other requirements would cause a vast decrease in this form of service, but present conditions are much the same as the normal period prior to April, 1929.

Immigration

The number of such cases during the past year was 490, as compared with 311 for the previous year, an increase of 179.

Finally, after several years of discussion, the "National Origins" clause became effective July 1, 1929, and provided a new plan for regulating and limiting immigration. It is based on the white population of the United States in 1920 derived from quota countries, divided according to its "national origins," namely, English, Scotch, Irish, German, Scandinavian, Italian, etc., and limits the number of quota immigrants who may enter the United States each year to 153,714. According to the text of the law the

annual quota of any nationality "shall be the number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920 having that national origin . . . bears to the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920."

Prior to July 1, 1929, and since July 1, 1924, the quota from each country was based on 2 per cent of the number of persons born in each country who were residents of the United States as shown by the census of 1890.

The following is a comparison of the principal changes in quotas:

	National Origins Quotas	Quotas based on 1890 Census		
			Increase	Decrease
Austria	1,413	785	638	
Belgium	1,304	512	792	
Denmark	1,181	2,789		1,608
France	3,086	3,954		868
Germany	25,957	51,227		25,270
Great Britain and North Ireland	65,721	34,007	31,714	
Irish Free State	17,853	28,567		10,714
Italy	5,802	3,845	1,957	
Netherlands	3,153	1,648	1,505	
Norway	2,377	6,453		4,076
Sweden	3,314	9,561		6,247

No plan that could be devised would be entirely satisfactory to all Americans or to all the foreign countries from which our immigrants come, so it remains for the future to determine whether or not this plan is fairly successful.

Among the aliens affected by the Deportation Act of March 4, 1929, which debars forever an alien who has at any time been deported from the United States, are a considerable number of husbands and wives of American citizens, and it seems that effective measures should be taken to relieve this situation.

Emigration

The demands for service under this classification are about the same each year. For the year ending November 30, 1929, the number of cases was 328, as compared with 348 for the previous year, a decrease of 20.

Certificates of identification and re-entry permits have been issued in about the same proportion as in the past.

Miscellaneous

It was our privilege during the past year to assist the Lawrence Industrial Bureau by advising and assisting on immigration matters relative to the coming to America of the owner and six skilled employees of the Bolta Rubber Company, one of Lawrence's new industries. The owner now has his permanent residence here and the other six are here temporarily for one year to instruct local workers in the intricacies of making rubber novelties. We are always glad to be of service, but doubly so, when it affects the industrial situation in our district.

NEW BEDFORD OFFICE

The New Bedford office has continued to serve the city of New Bedford and the district included by Cape Cod, and while there has been no unusual demand as there was last year, a steady continuous line of applicants called upon us during the year. June was our peak month with 490 people, this due, no doubt, to the fact that the new naturalization law went into effect on July 1. Many of the people who came in June were making a last-minute attempt to file a petition under the old law. Citizenship continues to be the bulk of our work, but in the past year there has been much travel of Cape Verdeans from this country to the Cape Verde Islands. Most of these people expect to return in the coming spring, having spent the winter visiting with their families. Difficulty has been experienced by them because there is no American Consulate there. The Cape Verdean people in this district have tried to prevail on the Department of State to send an American Consul to Cape Verde Islands, but the Department of State has replied that there are not enough people to need an American Consul and living conditions

there would not justify sending one. This point is disputed by the people in this section and the local Congressman has been appealed to to use his influence in having a Consulate established there. At this office we have suggested that people of Cape Verdean descent use the Consulate facilities at Dakar, Senegal, West Africa, and in many cases this has spared a person of the necessity of making a special trip to Lisbon, Portugal, to obtain a visa.

Citizenship

The number of people applying for citizenship has been considerably smaller for two reasons. In the first place, during 1928 many people employed by the tire manufacturing plants were obliged to file declarations of intention. The average for 1928 having been considerably raised, it was but natural to find a reciprocally smaller number in 1929. After July 1, 1929, the price of naturalization was so substantially increased that it was made prohibitive for many people in this vicinity, many of whom have not fully recovered from the effects of the last textile strike. The compulsory citizenship program inaugurated by the three tire manufacturing concerns early in 1928 seems to be working out very well. There appears to have been very little resentment among the people who were told that they must become citizens of the United States or look for work elsewhere.

Emigration

The usual number of alien tourists left this district for Canada. Those who were not of Canadian birth were advised that the proper way to travel there was on a permit to re-enter and they were advised to make application for this document. Those of Canadian birth made the regular affidavit and were advised that this affidavit was not an insurance of re-entry. Many people who returned told us that the affidavits were of considerable help to them in the examination conducted at the Canadian border. Forms 631 have been made in greater number than in previous years. Many American citizens have asked us to help them make applications for American passports. We have also been called on to make statements of income for many people who have not filed an income tax return and who are leaving the United States temporarily.

Immigration

Immigration to this district has dropped considerably this year. The Portuguese quota has been cut still smaller under the National Origins rule and emigration from Portugal is practically at a standstill. The only immigration to this territory now is from Great Britain or Canada, and most of the immigrants coming here are skilled textile workers.

Record of Registry

The service extended to those who are entitled under the act approved March 2, 1929, to record their legal entry to the United States requires extremely close attention to detail. It is very unfortunate that this law does not extend to those who arrived in the United States between June 3, 1921, and July 1, 1924. We have a great number, mostly Canadians, who came here during this period and who cannot take advantage of the law. We have advised these people to return to Canada and re-enter legally.

Miscellaneous

The Department of State has asked the Postmasters in the various cities to check up on applications for American passports made abroad by those who claim to be of American birth. Names of several people in the United States who claim to know of the birth here are submitted to the American Consul who, in turn, forwards the names of such persons to the local Postmaster, who in most cases has sent them to this office to complete the necessary affidavit. We have been called on to investigate several cases of exploitation and abuse of aliens and in practically all cases have made recommendations to the proper authorities that were helpful to the applicant.

This branch has enjoyed a very healthy existence during the past year, many new contacts were made, and the Branch Secretary has spoken to various civic groups throughout the district. He acquainted them with the work of the Division, and with the way that the Division would help their particular communities in a greater measure. Considerable discussion has taken place concerning the communistic tendencies of people in this district, but in spite of the fact that red literature was brought into New Bedford during the strike last year, very little evidence is found here of communism, or the tendency of people to become associated with movements to overthrow the Government. It has been aptly said that "conditions, not agitators, make radicals." With better business conditions in this territory we will have contented people; that as soon as the head of the family makes sufficient money to adequately care for his family that the last vestige of red propaganda will have disappeared.

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

The Springfield district received 4,771 applications for assistance and service during the year ending November 30, 1929. The cases which we were asked to handle were similar in nature to those which we have been receiving for the last three or four years. The inquiries came from all sections of the district and included forty-two nationalities.

Because of the remoteness of some parts of the district a regular schedule of hours has been maintained in each county seat and in each large industrial community. The regular monthly schedule follows:

<i>City</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Holyoke	Chamber of Commerce	Every Thursday
Northampton	Chamber of Commerce	Fourth Tuesday of each month
Greenfield	Chamber of Commerce	First Monday of each month
Pittsfield	Municipal Building	First Tuesday of each month
Adams	Hoosic School	Second Tuesday of each second month

North Adams and Ware have also been visited at definite intervals.

There has been a two-fold advantage in having regular hours:

First:—It simplified the problem of spreading information in regard to our service among the foreign-born and the definite dates were easier for them to remember;

Secondly:—Our work with the various organizations and groups which co-operate and further our plans has been definitely connected with the service.

In this district we attempted to interest all groups in the work and received a splendid response to every appeal for co-operation. In every case in which we have placed our project before a group, whether it was American or foreign-born, and where we have asked for the co-operation of church people or town and city officials we have found an eager desire to help in our program.

An outstandingly pleasing feature of the Division's work in Western Massachusetts has been the splendid spirit in which all elements of our population have joined together to advance our work.

Citizenship

Drastic changes in our naturalization laws became effective on July 1, 1929, and in some respects the requirements seem unnecessarily severe, especially in regard to fees.

We assisted 943 people in preparing their preliminary forms for naturalization and helped in making out 744 applications for first paper.

That feature of the law which now permits those who came to the United States prior to June 3, 1921, and for whom no record of arrival can be found to make a record of registry will relieve the hardship now existing in many cases where families have been separated and where the naturalization of the father is the only hope for a reunion. However, the requirement of a record of registry for all Canadians who came prior to October, 1906, imposes

a penalty on Canadian immigrants for something for which they were not responsible because records of their arrival were not kept before 1906. We have prepared 62 applications for record of registry since the law became effective on July 1st.

We made a special effort to reach the people affected by the changes in the naturalization act last spring in order that they might take advantage of the new provisions and proceed with their citizenship under the old Act in cases where they were eligible. We sent notices to various organizations and were granted space in the newspapers, both foreign languages and English, to spread this information.

Immigration

The adoption of the immigration law based upon the National Origins has affected this district very little, but the act which was passed by Congress making certain changes in regard to deportees seriously affects many of our people.

We have a large Canadian population in Western Massachusetts and because of ignorance of the regulations in regard to entry into the United States many of them are found to be here illegally and deportation proceedings follow. We are advising Canadians of their status and urging those who have not complied with the requirements to return to Canada as soon as possible and re-enter in a legal manner.

More of our immigration this year has consisted of families of citizens and resident aliens than theretofore and immigration from certain countries will be confined to such families for some time to come.

Miscellaneous

A few complaints of exploitation have been received, but there has been a noticeable falling off in the number of complaints, especially against steamship ticket agents. Apparently that class of people who invaded that field and exploited it for a few years have found it unprofitable now, probably due to the publicity which their activities received.

We succeeded in exposing a land selling scheme which was being carried on on a large scale among the foreign-born and the promoter is now in jail awaiting Grand Jury action.

We have co-operated with the State Department of Health in disseminating health information among the foreign-born and in furthering their program in combating disease.

This office has volunteered its services and pledged whole-hearted co-operation to the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety in the belief that because of the confidence which the foreign-born have in us that we can be helpful.

Most of the industries employing large numbers of foreign-born throughout the district have requested our assistance this year and the Branch Secretary has visited these plants on the days that he was in their vicinity and often the companies have arranged for their people to meet him in their conference rooms.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FROM DECEMBER 1, 1928, TO DECEMBER 1, 1929

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worces- ter	Total
Bank	10	4	0	1	2	0	17
Citizenship	8,218	2,778	2,849	2,617	2,917	1,736	21,114
Compensation for Injury	69	24	5	25	34	1	158
Emigration	1,010	744	328	687	721	23	3,513
Employment	59	8	18	2	20	0	107
Financial Aid	19	1	5	4	3	0	32
Immigration	1,598	627	490	445	760	102	4,022
Interpretation	41	0	0	15	11	0	67
Misc. Complaint	141	45	7	36	47	5	281
Misc. Information	458	119	62	157	139	36	971
Notarial Service	63	145	29	373	111	5	726
Search for Lost Persons	1	1	2	1	1	0	6
Translation	90	0	0	3	5	1	99
Total	11,777	4,496	3,795	4,366	4,771	1,909	31,114

RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1928, TO DECEMBER 1, 1929

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
African	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Albanian	126	3	0	19	9	51	208
American	435	181	220	198	293	90	1,417
Arabian	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Armenian	258	0	227	0	27	90	602
Assyrian	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Australian	3	2	0	0	1	0	6
Austrian	22	5	3	3	15	1	49
Belgian	6	0	16	21	9	0	52
Bohemian	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
British Guiana	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bulgarian	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Canadian	2,610	1,404	1,108	948	952	467	7,489
Chinese	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Cuban	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Czecho-Slovak	12	0	0	8	23	3	46
Danish	29	3	2	4	8	10	56
Dutch	24	0	3	1	6	6	40
English	698	274	370	569	178	86	2,175
Esthonian	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Filipino	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Finnish	26	1	5	4	12	104	152
Flemish	22	0	3	0	0	0	25
French	68	10	17	43	17	4	159
German	162	9	58	23	195	18	465
Greek	207	64	132	80	231	15	729
Hebrew	538	67	98	61	113	54	931
Hindu	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hungarian	12	1	0	1	9	3	26
Irish	1,975	146	302	73	503	159	3,158
Italian	2,126	190	430	75	944	220	3,985
Jamaican	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Japanese	7	0	0	0	1	0	8
Korean	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Lapp	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lettish	30	0	4	2	0	3	39
Lithuanian	330	2	104	9	31	133	609
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Macedonian	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mexican	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Norwegian	64	1	5	4	4	4	82
Negro	132	0	2	0	2	0	136
New Zealander	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Palestinian	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Panama	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Persian	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Polish	534	436	261	325	778	103	2,437
Portuguese	120	1,513	79	1,732	57	5	3,506
Roumanian	13	2	1	0	5	0	21
Russian	268	34	28	21	39	10	400
Scotch	348	37	86	17	161	33	682
Serbian	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Siamese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South American	7	15	2	22	5	0	51
Spanish	10	0	4	6	14	4	38
Swedish	257	5	14	16	59	189	540
Swiss	15	1	1	6	6	2	31
Syrian	128	81	207	43	52	24	535
Turkish	48	5	0	6	1	9	69
Ukrainian	2	1	2	0	0	0	5
Welsh	4	0	0	1	0	1	6
West Indian	73	3	0	23	0	2	101
Yugo-Slav	5	0	0	0	0	1	6
Total	11,777	4,496	3,795	4,366	4,771	1,909	31,114

